For New York and Its Vicinity:

Snow or rain; easterly winds.

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CRITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

The English Seem to Be Seeking an Excuse to Attempt to Crush the South African Repub-He-Mr. Chamberlain in Sarcastic Mood-Kruger Preparing to Make One More Defruce of Mis Country-Ingentous Arrangements to Save Queen Victoria Fatigue-Troubles of South African Millionaires in Landon - John Sherman Says He Does Not Want Cuba nor War with Spain nor Cauadian Annexation-Troops in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 13.-Public attention has been so concentrated for several weeks upon the crisis in the East that little notice has been taken of the really critical relations now existbetween Great Britain and the South African republic. There are strong reasons for be-Hering that the English Government is seeking the earliest opportunity or excuse for making one more attempt to crush the little republic which so many times has successfully repulsed British invasion. Secretary Chamberlain is credited with just such an outrageous policy, and his attitude on several recent occasions has done much to justify the suspicion. He emphasized repeatedly, in the examination of Mr. Rhodes, before the South Africa Commission, his conviction that the present regime in the Transvasi cannot continue, and openly intimated that the British Government would have given full support to an ultimatum in the drifts question in October last had it been necessary.

All of Mr. Chamberlain's nicest utterances in Parliament in reference to the Transvaal have been sarcastic and intolerant. He openly declares the present relations between the two countries to be gravely strained.

There has been free talk within a few days of an ultimatum to President Kruger with Lord Wolseley and 40,000 troops in the background. There is, of course, every effort to make it appear that President Krüger has been taking the ffensive, but nobody need be deceived thereby. The keen old statesman on the Rand knows perfectly well that England is trying to pick a quarrel with him and he is simply making ready. as he should do, for one more gallant defence of Boer liberties against the rapacious greed of gold-worshipping Englishmen. This week he is making speeches in the Orange Free State. where he has been on a mission that is pretty well understood to include a scheme for an offensive as well a defensive alliance of the two African republics against England. His peculiar style of oratory is not relished in England, where everybody is ready to take offense whether in-

In one oration he talked cheerfully about the neat way his keen-eyed burghers shot Englishmen when the foreigners invaded the Transvaal, and the fact that his assertion perfectly accords with the facts does not sweeten it for British palates. In another speech the old man paid conderous compliments to Queen Victoria, or at any rate the world has been given to understand that they were meant to be compliments. Among other remarks he declared that the Queen was "Een kwaje vrouw," and a controversy is now raging as to the meaning of this phrase. Reuter, which is the official Boer agency, as far as South African news is concerned, translates the remark as "a difficult woman." The Central News, which, in South African affairs, is ultra British, cables from Cape Town that President Krüger's words were meant to be contemptuous and that their literal and also colloquial meaning is "an angry woman,"

The London Globe, which may be fairly regarded as the organ of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, says that the expression is frequently used in the Transvasl with reference to bad-tempered animals, which are ready, when annoyed, to kick or bits. Thus "Een kwaje mannetje" is an expression applied to the cock ostrich, which is habitual and vigorous kicker. President Kruger, it is urged, really intended to describe Queen Victoria as a vicious woman. Whatever Krüger meant, Englishmen are bound to put the worst construction on it.

vate cable despatches indicate that he will probably fail in his main object, as the smaller republic has no desire for high politics.

One can scarcely take up an English newspaper low without finding, in some form or another, the obviously absurd accusation that President Kruger has the design to provoke England to war. Certainly the valiant old republican shows a fine contempt for British susceptibilities, and stoutly declines to accept as a rule of faith the proposition that the English are a heaven-sent ce, which sooner or later must dominate South Africa. Moreover, he vehemently declines to allow England to interfere in the domestic concerns of his country; but he has done absolutely nothing to justify the charge that he would be such a fool as to force war or interference.

It is announced to-day that a month hence the Royal Irish Regiment, one of the finest corps in the British army, will sail for South Africa nominally to relieve certain troops in Cape Colony and Natal, but it is really to be a rein forcement. The garrison is already largely in excess of normal requirements. It may be added, and the announcement is now made public for the first time, that the comman of several British regiments, now in India have been secretly warned that their corps may be required for active service in South Africa re the summer is far advanced.

The British War Office will have to put some 20,000 troops in the streets of London on June \$2, the day when Queen Victoria will proceed from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathe dral to offer up thanks to God for enabling her to beat the record in royal reigns. If the original programme had been adhered to, 10,000 men would have sufficed, and the War Office could have managed that, on its head, so to speak. Now it is nearly off its head at the prospect of what is regarded as the biggest military display Crimean war, over forty years ago. There are no barrack accommodations in London for more than the normal garrison, and 20,000 additional troops cannot, it seems, be quartered in the garrison towns distance of the metropolis, Secause the railway managers say they will bave quite enough to do on the great day to bring the hundreds of thousands of sightseers safely to town and back again. The soldiers, therefore, to all appearance, will have to camp in the parks, which will be a novel sight for cockneys.

There is not the slightest doubt that the display next June will be the grandest and largest ever seen in London. The royal procession itseif will probably be a mile long, and the array of princes and princesses in it will exceed the Jubilee show in numbers and gorgeousness. Physicians and courtiers are already shaking their heads, predicting all sorts of evils likely o result to the aged sovereign from the prodigious strain such an undertaking will involve. Various curious and ingenious arrangements are being made to save her needless fatigue, including a specially designed revolving spring seat in her carriage, by means of which she will be able to bow from side to side to the acclaimng multitude with the minimum of exertion

and maximum of effect. The members of an enterprising syndicate who bought up house and shop front windows along the route of the procession have already tande over 100 per cent. profit, which, however, they have made no attempt to realize yet. The Telegraph to-day declares that a well-known millionaire has just offered over \$5,000 for the use on Jubilee day of three small windows belonging to a weekly newspaper with a publish

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS, ing office in Ludgate Circus, which is by no means a first-class position and that the offer has been refused.

The golf open championship has been fixed for May 19-20 over the Hoylake course, and all the best players are already in full practice. Harry Vardon, the present champion, has been doing some splendid work, and is backed for a considerable sum to maintain the title. F. G. Tait, amateur champion, and his formidable rival, J. E. Laidley, will meet in the ama teur championship at Muirfield next month, when some close play is expected.

An interesting chapter on the sorrows of millionaires might be written about the newcomers in Park Lane, Many South African millions have been spent there in the past two years, but the ambitions of the new owners have been interfered with in each case. Mr. Beit, of De Beers fame, paid \$850,000 for a plot of land in Park Lane. He only got it on condition that he employ the brother of Mr. Arthur James Balfour as architect, and other operous concessions. The plans were approved and the first story was built. Then it occurred to the Duke of Westminster that it would spoil his view of Hyde Park corner. The house had to be finished off at a certain height, and it stands a nagnificent, costly, but stunted building.

Mr. Barney Barnato purchased Stanbope House, in order to avoid such a catastrophe, for \$1,250,000. When he had bought it he knocked it down and then proceeded to build a new house at an expense which he alone knows, or perhaps not even he. Even then the plans had to be altered. They interfered with the light of one of the windows of Mr. Alfred Rothschild's famous white drawing room. A little further up Mr. Robinson bought Dudley House from the Earl of that name. He gave \$300,000 for it. The house was built by the Dudley family on a lease which will expire in thirteen years. Then Mr. Robinson's mansion will lapse into the possession of the Duke of Westminster.

Mr. Bayard will leave for the Continent on next Wednesday and spend a month on the Riviera and in Italy, sailing for New York at

the end of April. A good deal of interest is taken here in a long report in the Times of an interview yesterday between Mr. Smalley and the new Secretary of State. It is represented that Mr. Sherman favors an arbitration treaty, but is lukewarm regarding details and is willing to accept any form of treaty. The Secretary declares that he will continue the Olney policy with regard to Cuba and Spain. American citizens will be protected by the American Government. Those who, under cover of their American nationality, engage in hostilities against Spain must accept the consequences of their acts. Those who are pursuing lawful occupations in a lawful way vill be held entitled to the protection of the law and treaties, and in their behalf no efforts will be spared should they be seized on suspicion.

"There will be no war with Spain," the interview goes on. "We want none. We have no reason to believe that Spain wants war. If Spain would give me a quit-claim deed to the island of Cuba I would not have it."

Mr. Sherman is opposed to all annexation, thinking that the United States is big enough already. He repelled the notion of desiring the annexation of Canada, peaceably or otherwise. 'It is for the interest of neither. I have already stated my views against annexation. My dream for the remote and permanent future of this North American continent is three great republics-Canada, the United States, and Mexicobut I would not take a step to alter things as they are. What is to come hereafter must come by natural political evolution."

KRUGER STILL TALKING.

He Says He Has Fired of Englishmen with Deadly Effect.

LONDON, March 13.-A despatch from Bloom fontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. says that President Krüger, who is visiting the Free State, expressed in a speech yesterday his conviction that in the event of war between the Transvaal Republic and England the Boers would be victorious. He himself had fired a gun in the war for Boer independence. His bullets sometimes missed their mark, but in other cases they very neatly shot Englishmen through the

Chief Justice Kotze's determination to shut up the High Court at Pretoria for some months | efforts here, to receive the support of the House placing the law under the heel of Parliament and the Executive has greatly intensified the discontent among the non-Boer section of the white population. The indignation of the Uitlanders, meantime, counts for little. Disarmed since the Jameson raid, they are powerless to act. They cannot vote, and for popular opinion the Boer oligarchy care not a jot. The British forces at the Cape are being slowly reinforced. but not to such an extent as to give color to rumors that the English Government at last

rumors that the English Government at last means to intervene.

The official estimate made in the spring of last year was that 50,000 troops would be required for a campaign having a fair chance of success against the Boers, but the lapse of a year has strengthened the Boers' armaments. Pretoria has become a formidable fortress, and Great Britain hasn't got many troops to spare.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the wife of the American mining engineer who was arrested at Johannesburg for his connection with the rising there, says that her husband kept a diary of the Transvaal troubles, and that he will shortly publish it with photographs by the sister of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, have gone to Holland on a yachting trip.

STOPPED IN MIDAIR.

Surgiar Was Half Way Over the Wall When

the Woman Pulled Down His Ladder. John May, a burglar, who says he lives at 319

Grand street, was captured shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday through the quick wit of a woman, Samuel Pfeffer's tailor shop at 114 Cannon street was closed yesterday on account of the Hebrew Sabbath. Jacob Bronestein, the watchman employed in

the shop, went downstairs to the synagogue on the ground floor to pray, and May, who is said to be familiar with the premises, went upstairs to be familiar with the premises, went upstairs to the shop, which is on the fourth floor. Bronestein came upstairs and discovered him.

According to Bronestein, May pulled a revolver from his pocket and sale he would kill him if he made an outery. Then May ran down stairs. He met another man in the hallway below, and is alleged to have pointed the revolver at him. This man shouted for help. May got into the yard in the rear, where he three away the revolver and a steel Jimmy.

A ladder stood against a high wall in the yard, and May started up it with the agility of a menkey. He was halfway up when the housekeeper of the building saw him. She ran out and quickly pulled the ladder from him, and down fell the ourgiar to the ground. He was overpowered by the tenants and held until the police came. In the Essex Market Court May was held in \$2,000 bail for trial.

BOUGHT A HUSBAND FOR \$20. He Bocan't Suit Rosa Feintuch, and She Wants Her Money Hack.

Max Massar, a matrimonial agent at 115 Graham avenue, Williamsburgh, furnished husband three weeks ago to Rosa Loewenstein. a young Jewess. She told Massar that she wanted a man who had a knowledge of business and who would be good and kind in harness. Massar introduced his customer to Isador Feintuch of 103 Graham avenue, and she accepted

tuch of 103 Graham avenue, and she accepted Feintuch on sight. Feintuch and Miss Loewenstein got married, and when the ceremony was over the bride paid Massar \$20.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Feintuch went to Massar's house and demanded the return of her money, saying her husband was not as warranted. Massar under profest gave up \$10 and pleaded poverty. On Thursday Mrs. Feintuch saw Massar swife picking out two choice chickens at a market. Mrs. Feintuch concluded that if Mrs. Massar could buy choice chickens she could pay back the other \$10, and so told her.

While the women were wrangling Massar and the \$20 husband met, quarrelied, and punched each other. Feintuch was arrested, and was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday. Justice Lemon paroled him for a hearing on the charge of assault.

DEADLOCK OF THE POWERS.

PUBLIC OPINION NULLIFIES THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

Great Britain, France, and Italy Are Arrayed Agninst Russia, Germany, and Austria-France Cannot Agree to Brastle Measures it Greece Without the Consent of the Chamber -The Powers Will Probably Mark Time While They Argue with Greece-Bitter Feeling in England Against Germany-Goschen's Ringing Speech on British Naval Betimates, Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LODON, March 13 .- The general belief now is that the powers will condescend to argue the subject of Crete with Greece, in spite of their absolute ultimatum which King George has disobeyed. The reason for this concession is, as was telegraphed midweek, that the French Gov ernment is unable to commit itself to drastic measures of coercion without the consent of public opinion in that country. M. Hanotaux as postponed until Monday his appeal to the Chamber of Deputies to support the Government in whatever policy seems necessary, but it s pretty clearly indicated that this policy will not include any punitive action against Greece at the present moment, although the three Emperors are openly desirous of dealing with King Scorge in a high-handed fashlon.

Each day's delay is making more conspicuous the new cleavage of Europe which the Greco-Cretan crisis has caused. Public opinion is now openly divided, east against west, Great Britain, France, and Italy are arrayed against Russia, Germany, and Austria. It would not be surprising or unnatural if this division became more distinct and permanent. I do not desire to imply that there is any desire on the part of the Cabinets of the western powers, or any one of them, to secede from the European concert. The new cleavage is the work of public sentiment, and nothing else. Lord Salisbury, M. Hanotaux, and Signor Rudini are all opposed to it. Nobody can calculate yet to what it may lead.

Sympathy with Greece in this country is being strengthened daily by the growing antago against Germany. Emperor William's naval programme has aroused intense feeling in all parties. Its virtual rejection by the committee of the Reichstag to-day will not mitigate English bitterness.

Government's reply to the German Emperor, announced last night by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons. His language means more that is contained in the ultimatum to Greece. He said:

"In the present year there will be built sixtysix ships, and there will be 108 under construction. Is that programme sufficient! It had been settled on the principle of seeing what forces we might have to meet. Looking at the normal shipbuilding of various countries we took a survey, and the result of that survey is embodied in the estimates we propose. But there is what I may call the balance of power in navies of Europe, and we should watch with some anxiety that that balance should not be disturbed by any abnormal effort on the part of any other power. "I am not frightened by programmes. You

have programmes of all sorts, political and naval programmes, and they are not always executed. Some of the largest programmes of foreign countries have never come into execution, and, therefore, when a programme is first launched to the world we cannot take it too seriously, because, like other programmes, it may be for home consumption, or it may be for foreign consumption. I make these remarks in order to assure the House that though we may not take into consideration any particular programme, yet if any abnormal efforts are made or any abnormal programme is actually put into execution that would seem to disturb the general amount of naval power which would belong to different countries certainly I should think it to be my duty and the Government would think it to be its duty to reconsider its position; and they would be perfectly certain, whatever happened, if it were necessary in consequence of abnormal efforts on the part of any other power to make corresponding

These few remarks on behalf of Lord Salls. bury's Government will cause more bitterness in Berlin than anything that has happened since the flying squadron was sent out. They were applauded by both sides of the House of Commons, and they are indorsed by Great Britain

RUSSIA'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

The Feeling in Germany Regarding Russia's Coercion Proposals.

BERLIN, March 13.—Behind the circular which Russia has sent to the powers proposing that each of them send 2,000 troops to Crete to oc-cupy the island and compel the withdrawal of the Greeks is a proposal which has been com-

cupy the island and compol the withdrawal of the Greeks is a proposal which has been communicated here from Vienna and probably has been sent to the other Governments that Rozo Petrovich, an uncle of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, be appointed Governor of Crete, with a guard composed of Montenegrin troops sufficiently large to maintain order in the island.

The understanding here is that Russia wants the powers to present an ultimatum to Greece within a week demanding a general disarmament of the Greeks and the withdrawal of the Greek troups now in Crete within seven days, and notifying the Greek Government that if the demands are not complied with within the period specified the powers will resort to coercive measures to compel compliance without further notice and the suggested mixed occupation of the Island will become an accomplished fact.

Emperor William is understood to be favorable to a resort to extreme measures, provided that Russia will join in formulating and presenting an ultimatum of the characters mentioned, and has refused to take part in the English negotiations upon the subject of presenting a collective note in reply to Greece's communications to the powers. The attitude of the Berlin Government is that Germany's share in diplomatic action in regard to Crete is ended, and if there is to be no cocreion the German Government will not discuss the Greek notes at all.

Austria concurs with Germany in this view of the matter, but Italy and France are hesitating.

Government will not discuss the Greek notes at all.

Austria concurs with Germany in this view of the matter, but Italy and France are hesitating, though the belief in German official quarters is that they will both join the Gorman-Russian-Austrian combination, even if England declines to do so. If the debates on the Greek situation which will take place in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies on Monday should prevent France from taking part in the cencert, Italy may hold aloof from that time on. In such case Russia, Germany, and Austria will proceed against Greece by themselves.

It is in the belief that the breaking up of the concert of the powers is luminent that Russia has brought forward Rozo Petrovich as a candidate for the Governorship of Crete, and the St. Petersburg Government must certainly know that Greece will never essent to his appointment to the office, as it would forever blast her hopes of acquiring Crete.

GREECE NOT READY FOR WAR.

Dissatisfaction Because the Government Has Not Made More Adequate Prevision.

LONDON, March 13 .-- A despatch to the Times rom Athens says that a feeling of dispatisfaction exists because of the failure of the Government to make better provision for meeting the present crisis. That the King took the neces-sary steps for the increase of the army is ad-nitted, but it is held that the War Office did not make proper preparation in respect of equip-ments.

ments.
This feeding has not had the effect, however, of allaying the popular enthusiasm. The students of the university have issued a manifesto to students throughout the world, asking their sympathy in the struggle with the Turk.

Advices from the frontier say that the officers have great difficulty in restraining the Greeks soldiers, and it is believed that if the powers enforce cerecion a collision between the Greeks and the Turks is inevitable.

Florida and Western North Carolina. Grand Tours via Pennsylvania, Southern and F. C. & P. Florida Limited leaves New York daily except sunday, 12:10 noon. Two other fast trains addly 4:30 F. M. and 12:10 A. M. Go to Florida and return via Asheville and Hot Springs. New York offices, 271 and 3:53 Broadway.—Adv. WILL THE POWERS BLOCKADE?

tuests, Germany, and Austria, It Is Said Have Agreed to Take This Step.

ROME, March 13.-It is asserted in semi-off cial quarters that the powers have virtually decided to make no reply to Greece's anwer to the identical note demanding the withdrawal of the Greek fleet and troops from Crete, but to proceed at once to take such steps as will compel Greece to secede to the demands made upon her. It is said that the first step to be taken will be the establishment of a pacific blockade of Crete, which means that vessels captured while attempting to run the blockade will not be condemned and sold, but will be held until the Cretan question shall be settled, when they will be returned to their owners.

VIENNA, March 13,-The Fremdenblatt and other papers of this city say that Russia, Germany, and Austria have instructed their respective Admirals to take steps conjointly with their colleagues to blockade Crete and Greece, Great Britain and Italy, it is said, are prepared to co-operate in the blockade, but the decision of France is yet awaited.

ATHENS, March 18. - The Greek steamer Smyrna arrived at Canca this morning. Immediately after she had anchored her Cap tain received an order from one of the foreign Admirals, presumably Admiral Canevaro of the Italian navy, directing him to leave at once. The Captain of the Smyrna refused to do so, whereupon the Admiral who issued the order sent him notice that he would have five minutes in which to obey the

If at the expiration of that time the steamer still remained in port an armed boat would be sent to cut her cables. In view of this peremptory notice the Smyrna weighed her anchor and left Canea.

MANY TURKS KILLED.

Ratiroad Bridge Blown Up When the Sultan's

Troops Were Crossing ATHENS, March 13.—A despatch from Larissa, in Thessaly, says that a railway bridge over the river Varduari, near Salonica, Turkey, was blown up with dynamite while a train with 3,000 Turkish troops on board was crossing on it. A large portion of the bridge was com-pletely wrecked. Several of the cars were overturned and fell into the river. Many of their occupants were unable to get out and perished before assistance could be rendered them. Other soldiers who managed to get free from the cars

coutrements and drowned. It is not known how many have lost their lives, but it is reported that the number is large. The transportation of troops in the direction of the Greek frontier has been suspended pending the repair of the bridge. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by Macedonian malcontents.

were dragged down by the weight of their ac-

of the houses of absent Christians in that city is being continued, not by the Turkish troops alone, but by the Turkish municipal authorities, and despite the fact that sailors and marines from the foreign warships, landed ostensibly to protect the town, are still on duty no effort has been made to stop the work of the robbers. In fact the pillaging is r ing on in the presence of the forces of the powers, who have received no orders to check it.

Last night and to-day the municipal officers went to the houses of Christians who fled from the city, and opened them under the pretext that they were to be used as lodging places for some of the many refugees who have reached Canes. The real object of the officers, however, was to steal anything they could lay their hands on. They even took away furniture and household utensils, to say nothing of the more valuable property they found. In some cases the houses were completely dismantled.

LONDON, March 13.-A despatch from Constantinople says that fighting has occurred near Gravena between a number of Macedonian insurgents and a body of Turkish troops

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY.

Tact and Prudence. LONDON, March 13.—Opinion in the House of Commons, the leading London and provincial clubs, and diplomatic circles is in favor of Lord Salisbury's Cretan policy. Even among the Radicals it is admitted that, Lord Salisbury is acting with tact and prudence. His own senti-ments are known to be more with Greece than Turkey, and if all the difficulties he has had to meet and continues to encounter were publicly known he would get more credit for statesman-

ship which is at once Christian and politic. If the British Government could publish a blue book up to date it would be shown that Lord Salisbury has been endeavoring to get the best terms for Greece compatible with any possible maintainance of the so-called concert, and that his main and most uncompromising opponent has been the German Emperor. Lord Salishury desired that the Greek troops should not be withdrawn from Crete till the scheme of autonomy was promulgated and partly acted upon, and that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops should be simultaneous. The Emperor of Germany took the initiative in insisting upon the Greek troops withdrawing under no pledge as to the abolition of the Turkish régime or the retirement of the Sultan's soldiers.

Lord Salisbury suggested that the scheme of autonomy should include the appointment of a Greek Prince—Prince George or other—as Governor of Crete, with power to appoint his own council to conduct the administration, and again, on the initiative of Germany, the proposal has been practically rejected.

It is no longer a secret that the German Emperor, whether out of parsonal sympathy with a despot and contempt for a constitutional régime, or actuated only by a wrongheaded policy, is with the Sultan. He has departed from the straight line of diplomatic observance and violated diplomatic confidence by personally communicating to the Sultan the various phases of the negotiations between the powers and his own effective intervention on behalf of the Sultan.

In official quarters here it is believed that if sible maintainance of the so-called concert, and

an. In official quarters here it is believed that if the European powers can be got to leave Greece to the tender mercies of the Turk, the powers will form a ring around Greece and let King George's small army fight it out with the over-whelming forces which the Porte can bring into the field.

TRIED SUICIDE TWICE. A Young Man Leaps Over a Drug Store Counter

and Tries to Drink Poison. Richard Bruman, 27 years old, of 9912 Chrys-

tic street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon at Einier & Amend's drug store, Third avenue and Eighteenth street. The clerks in the big store were busy waiting on customers when, shortly before 4 o'clock, Bruman came in and leaped over the counter. The clerks were so astonished that they stood still while he picked

astonished that they stood still while he picked out a two-gailon bottle of javelle water and began to drink it. Then two of them seized him, and, after a struggle, took the bottle fram him. He begged them to let him drink the polson and end his misery.

It man is a well-dreased and respectable-looking young man. He told the police that his mother died a week ego, and that since that time he had been drinking whiskey and taking chloral. On the way to the East Twenty-second street station house he alternately pleaded and struggled with the policeman. While standing in front of the desk at the station house he picked up a knife belonging to the Sergeant and tried to cut his throat.

Bruman was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the insane pavilion.

When Greek Meets Turk! There may come "tug of war." But when Riker's Expectorant tackies a cough or cold, all the "powers" of croup, broughitts, grippe, and pusumonia yield,—

NEW HUSBAND SLEW HER The Merchants' Club Expels Them from Its

MRS. LEWIS OF THIS CITY LURED TO DELAWARE AND MURDERED.

old the Hustness Here Her First Husband Had Left Her and Went Away with J. M. Gordy on Wednesday-Rody Found to a Creek Near Milton, Del., on Thursday - Gordy Caught.

The body of a well-dressed young woman was ound in Broadkill Creek, near Milton, Del., on Thursday night. There were wounds on the head that indicated that she had been murdered, and a card in the pocket led to her identification yesterday as Mrs. James M. Gordy, who, is Mrs. M. Lewis, had lived at 2613 Eighth avenue, this city, until last Wednesday. Mrs. Lewis said she was the widow of an ink manufacturer, but a few days before she left New York she told her sequaint ances that she had married Gordy, a planter and horse breeder, living in Delaware. A mediumsized, good-looking man, with a drooping mus tache, came to the Eighth avenue apartments. the furniture was packed up and moved away and the woman and stranger left the place together.

Yesterday the news of the finding of the body in Broadkill Creek and the arrest of Gordy on suspicion of murder was contained in despatches from Milton, and this telegram was receive at the Eighth avenue apartments, addressed to Mrs. M. Lewis:

Mas. M. LEWIS, 2013 EIGHTH AVENUE: Did you know or murdering his wife. Answer at my expense. R. C. WHITE, Attorney-General.

Janitor Thorndyke of the apartments sent the following reply to the Attorney-General: Mrs. M. Lewis and wife of James M. Go probably the same woman. Mrs. Lewis lived here, No

probably the same woman. He have noted that She told friends when she left that she had married J. Gordy and was going to Delaware to live with him. He lived here with her a few days. Description of murdered woman tallies with that of Mrs. Lewis. murdered woman tallies with that of Mrs. Lewis.

The despatches from Delaware say that the body was found in the mud of Broadkill Creek, near Milton, a little inland town nine miles from Georgetown. There were three wounds on the head, sny one of which would have caused death. The absence of water in the lungs showed that the woman was dead when she was thrown into the water. A boat that had been stolen at a point half a mile further up the creek was found adrift near the body. Not far from it was a broken oar, and in the boat were some hairoins. The scene of the murder is a secluded spot, hidden from observation by trees and clumps of bushes.

den from observation by trees and clumps of bushes.

The officers found the tracks of a wagon in the road beside the stream and traced them for several miles. They also learned that residents in the vicinity had heard a wagon go by about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and after turning around pass rapidly back.

Further investigation resulted in suspicion falling upon Gordy, whose farm is near Milton, When the officers went to his place it was found that he had gone away. Then Attorney-General White offered \$500 reward for the arrest of the murderer. From Milton Detective Witsil and Constable Lynch went to Whitesville, in the lower part of Sussex county, where they arrested Gordy yesterday.

Gordy yesterday.

He was in his mother's house, and when he saw the officers coming he ran out and headed for the Maryland State line, which is near by. He was captured, however, and taken to the Georgetown jall, fifteen miles away. The Attorney-General will permit no one to talk to the prisoner.

Georgetown jall, fifteen miles away. The Attorney-General will permit no one to talk to the prisoner.

The feeling against Gordy is very high among his neighbors in Delaware. Some time ago his first wife, upon whose life he is said to have taken out \$8,000 insurance, died, but no investigation was made and the money was paid by the insurance company. There are several packages addressed to "Mrs. Jennie Gordy" at the Georgetown railroad freight office, and it is said that Gordy while in Georgetown on Friday called at the freight office and inquired about the packages.

Among the articles of household furniture in the freight office at Georgetown addressed to Mrs. Gordy is a bureau, of which Attorney-General White took charge. In it he found the address "Mrs. Lewis, No. 2613 Elghth avenue, New York." He telegraphed there at once. The Attorney-General will send a man to New York to-morrow to inquire into the matter and gather evidence to be presented at the inquest which will be held in Milton next Thursday.

Janitor Thorndyke of the Elghth avenue house says that the murdered woman rented her apariments on the top floor there six weeks ago. She was a good-looking woman, about 30 years old, and was nicely dressed. She furnished her rooms well, but lived very quietly. Each morning she went out about 10 o'clock, returning about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. She had several talks with the janitor and his two colored assistants.

The gist of her conversation was to the effect

ored assistants.

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ness.

Two weeks ago she went away for a day or two, and the other tenents in the house surmised that perhaps the pretty widow had gone to get married again. When she returned she denied these rumors at first, but a day or two days of the Thorndyke's assistant, Smith, went

later, when Thorndyke's assistant, Smith, went to her rooms to fix the gas she told him that she had been married.

"I have got the nicest husband in the world," she said, and she went to a closet, opened a little hand satchel, and, taking out a diamond ring, showed it to Smith. "That is my engagement ring," she said.

She told practically the same story to Thorndyke, adding that she was soon going to move. Last week the husband appeared on the scene. She introduced him as Mr. Gordy.

Mrs. Gordy, as she came to be known thereafter, told the janitor that she was about to remove to Delaware with her husband. "I am going to seil out my business." she said. "My husband is a planter and horse breeder, and has money enough for both of us.

Last Wednesday a truckman came and took away the furniture. Mrs. Gordy notified the janitor that she was going to Delaware at once with her husband. A milkman who had supplied Mrs. Gordy heard the conversation, and said that she owed him a small bill. Mrs. Gordy sent down 50 cents, accompanied by a message that if that was not enough to cover the bill to have the milkman write to a town in Delaware and the balance would be forwarded. The amount was sufficient, the address was forgotten, and the balance would be forwarded. The amount was sufficient, the address was forgotten, and the balance would be forwarded. The amount was sufficient, the address was forgotten, and the balance would be forwarded. The amount was sufficient, the address was forgotten, and the balance would be forwarded. The amount was sufficient, the address was forgotten, and the balance would be forwarded. The house, stopping at Becker & Co.'s drug store at 138th street and Eighth avenue, where Mrs. Gordy bought a postal card. She told the clerk that she had been married and intended to write the good news to her sister in Brooklyn. She wrote the postal,

Eighth avenue, where Mrs. Gordy bought a postal card. She told the clerk that she had been married and intended to write the good news to her sister in Brooklyn. She wrote the postal, mailed it, and that was the last seen of her in the neighborhood.

A despatch from Delaware late last night said that a card bearing the address "Mary Lewis, 300 West Thirty-ninth street" had been found in one of the drawers of the bureau that Attorney-General White had taken charge of.

At 300 no such person was known, but inquiry in the neighborhood clicited the information that a woman known as Mrs. Lewis had lived at 259 West Thirty-ninth street with a man who passed as her husband. She was also known as Virgie Lewis. She moved away about six months ago to a flat in Twenty-first street.

The house at 259 is in the block known as "Soubrette Row" and is one of those whose occupants were ordered to move by Capt. Schmittberger. Mrs. Lewis had moved away shortly before that. A letter was brought to 250 addressed to "Mrs. Mary Lewis" yesterday morning, but the mail carrier took it away again.

No one in this city who knew the dead woman can explain the reference in Attorney-General White's telegrant to "Mmc, Grunt," but it is

can explain the reference in Attorney-General White's telegram to "Mms, Grunet," but it is inferred that such an address has been found

White's telegram to "Mme, Grunet," but it is inferred that such an address has been found among her effects in Delaware.

Grongerown, Del., March 13.—When Gordy was arrested he turned to the officers, and said: "I didn't hurt that woman." He had not been told why he was arrested.

After he had been placed in Jail Gordy became very nervous and talked for a moment freely. When asked about the woman with whom he was seen on a train on Wednesday, he said that her name was May Brown, and that he didn't know where she came from. Gordy said that he met her in Smith's restaurant in Wilmington and went with her to Milford. He did not know what he came of the woman after that. He thought she had taken a hack in Milford.

In Gordy's pockets were found a woman's pocketbook containing \$500 and a diamond ring. When Gordy was away Harvey Messick, one of his tenamis, received a letter from him saying that he was going to bring back a wife and that he was going to bring back a wife and that he wand been found in the creek that afternoon the authorities were notified.

After leaving Milford station Gordy and his companion proceeded to a hotel, where they registored as man and wife.

Wilhor Dickinson, a liveryman in Milford, identified a photograph of Gordy as that of a man who hired a team from him on Wednesday evening, saying that he was found in the country. It was 9 o clock the next morning when the carriage robs.

WORLD AND JOURNAL KICKED OUT.

The Merchants' Club, the oldest and one of the

Files. Petition at the Knickerb

most representative of the downtown clubs of New York, has cast out the World and the Journal. The House Committee as a whole decided to discontinue the subscriptions and to exclude all editions of both papers from the club's files. The membership of this club is made up of the leading merchants of the general dry goods business, members of firms whose names are known throughout the United States and who are visited each year business men from all parts of the country. The owners of wholesale dry goods stores and jobbing houses, commission merchants, and importers make up its rolls. One of the most serviceable of its uses is as a place for entertain ing citizens of other towns who may be trans acting business here or may make personal calls on the New York merchants in business hours. The club's new rooms, high up on the Leonard street side of the New York Life building, are among the most beautiful club rooms in the city and suggest those of the Metropolitan Club uptown. The club has been established more than

quarter of a century. On the complaint book of the Knickerbocker Club there is a request, signed by nearly all of he prominent members, that the World and

Journal be taken off the club's files.
In Springfield, Mass., the World has been dropped from the list of newspapers on file in the City Library reading room. The Journal has never been admitted to the files.

WEYLER MAY GO HOME. It Is Said the Spanish Government Has Asked for His Resignation.

HAVANA, March 13.-It is said in Havana by well-informed persons that Gen, Weyler has re ceived a despatch from the Madrid Government equesting him to send his resignation.

It is certain that hard words have been exchanged recently between Gen. Weyler and the entral Government.

Havana is greatly alarmed over the attitude of the Government and the troops with regard to the paper money. It is said that the issue nade by the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba will be substituted by another from the Bank of Spain itself at Madrid. Two hundred Cubans embarked vesterday for Ceuta, to which place they have been exiled.

CIVIL WAR IN SAMOA. Appeals to the Three Powers to Send Warships to Protect Life and Property.

APIA, Samoa, Feb. 24, via San Francisco, March 13.—The rebels have attacked the loyal slands of the Maueno and Apolima, driving out all inhabitants and sacking the Mormon mission under charge of Foster Cluff of Arizona. The Government is in nightly fear of an attack on Mulinu, the capital, and the loyal district about

The American Consul-General protested to the Government, and it is believed the steamer Zealandia carries appeals of the representatives of the three powers to their Governments to send warships to protect the lives and property of their subjects. The trouble is all due to the proposal to permit the return of the exiled rebels.

W. W. ASTOR'S ELDEST DAUGHTER. It Is Reported That She Will Marry the Young Duke of Manchester.

LONDON, March 13.-A report is current in society that the young Duke of Manchester will ventually marry the eldest daughter of Mr. William Waldorf Astor. The Duke was born in 1877. His mother was formerly Miss Consuelo Yznaga of New York.

EMMONS CLARK HAS PARALYSIS. A Second Stroke Last Wednesday Night-His Left Side Disabled.

Gen. Emmons Clark had a second stroke of paralysis last Wednesday night at his home, 59 West Sixty-seventh street. It was said last night that he was resting easily and seemed to be recovering. Gen. Clark had a first stroke two weeks ago. He kept the after his first attack until last Monday, Board, of which he is Secretary, and tried to clear away some of the work that had accumu-lated while he was away. The exertion was too much for him and he remained at home on Tuesday and Wednesday. Late on Wednesday night the second stroke occurred, paralyzing his left side.

inight the second stroke of the party fourth left side.

Dr. J. J. Griffiths of 31 East Seventy-fourth street was immediately summoned. Dr. D. M. Stimson of 11 West Seventeenth street, surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, who has been Gen. Clark's regular physician, was sent for on Thursday, and both physicians are now in attendance. Gen. Clark's left side is still helpless, but his mind is clear and he is able to talk without difficulty.

NO BROOKFIELD ENROLLMENT? Said to Be Indefinitely Postponed on a Hint

from Washington. A hitch is announced in the organization of the Milholland-Brookfield Republican County Committee in opposition to the regular organization of the party. March 18, 19, and 20 were fixed as the dates for the holding of a general enrollment for this new organization; that is, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. One of the leaders in the movement said yesterday that the enroliment will not be held, and when he was asked if it had been postponed to some future day be would not say. It is understood that Mr. Milholland and his friends have received a pretty strong intimation from Washington that the present is no time to sow seeds of discord in the Republican party, and it is said that the indefinite postponement of the organization of the opposition County Committee is the direct result of that warning.

Highest Water Ever Known at Memphis. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13.-The Mississippi River now registers a higher stage of water here than ever known. Two Arkansas towns Marion and West Memphis, across from this city, are submerged. Marion is under four feet of water, due to a break of its protection levee early this morning. The break occurred before many of the inhabitants had left their beds, and there was a great hustle to escape. There was no loss of life.

Will H. C. Payne Be an Ambassador

MILWAUKER, March 13.-A private despatch from Washington received in this city last night said that President McKinley has offered to National Committeeman Henry C. Payne the ap-pointment as Ambassador to Germany. The de-spatch also says the friends of Mr. Payne have advised him to accept the place. Mr. Payne left Milwaukee yesterday for Washington.

An Anti-Trenty Meeting

The Monroe League will hold a public demonstration next Thursday evening, in Cooper Union, for the purpose of giving expression to public sentium it against the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. A large stand will be creefed outside Cooper Institute from which addresses will be made

Havel Aground a Little While.

The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, while on her way to dry dock in Erie Hasin yesterday afternoon, grounded off Red Hook. She came off at high tide at 3 o'clock with the help of four tugs.

Excluding Our Products from Germany. BERLIN, March 13,-The Berlin newspapers. in editorials commenting upon the Mckinley

sugar tariff, express fear that further develop-ments of McKinley is m will render it necessary to lock out American products from Germany.

Carliet Agitation Spreading. Madrid. March 13. Carlist agitation spreading rapidly in the northern part of Spain, Armed bands of Carlists are being pursued by troops in the province of Teruel.

E. & W. Menlo. E. & W. 

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNANIMOUSLY RENOMINATED BY

REED WILL BE SPEAKER

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. hairman Dingley Reports Progress on

the Tariff Bill, and Says It Will Provide Sufficient Revenue to Stop Borrowing -Effort to Revise the Rules of the House. WASHINGTON, March 13.-Speaker Reed was

unanimously nominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives at to-night's Republican caucus. The attendance of members was unusually large, 192 of the 203 Republicans being present. The new members were conspicuously numerous. Mr. Payne of New York, was selected to place Mr. Reed in mination. He referred in flattering terms to Mr. Reed's popularity in this House. He said that Mr. Reed was nominated when this Congress was elected; that he was the choice of the Republican party, and that it was the business of the caucus to respond to this popular demand. When Mr. Payne had taken his seat Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who cocupied the chair, put the motion and it was dopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, two of the veteran members of the House, were designated to escort the Speaker, who was quietly scated in his private office, to the floor. As he entered all the members rose to their feet and greeted him with a hearty burst of applause. Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledge ments, and, standing in the area before the

"GENTLEMEN: I am very greatly gratified by your kind action to-night, and shall try to serve our wishes with whatever ability I have, We have again, as in the last Congress, a politically divided legislative power. The House of Representatives will be Republican by a considerable majority, and fresh from the people, will endeavor to carry out their wishes. I do not doubt your determination to do all in your power to bring this session of Congress to a speedy close. Our duty is simple, and the people expect us to perform it at once and then leave to them the recovery of the country from the stagnation and depression of business which have so sorely tried the patience of a vigorous and growing people. What others may see fit to do we do not know, but we

Speaker's desk, said:

may see at to do we do not know, but we have strong hopes that all branches of the Gov ernment will be in accord as to the policy of giving to the people immediately whatever relief their wisdom may devise.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, Chsirman of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House, was called upon to state what had been done in preparation for the work for which an extraordinary session of Congress had been called. Mr. Dingley said:

"I congratulate the Republican members."

preparation for the work for which an extraordinary session of Congress had been called. Mr. Dingley said:

"I congratulate the Republican members elect of the Fifty-fifth Congress on the prompt and barmonious manner in which the preliminary work of this caucus has been accomplished. [Applause.] I trust that it is an augury of the promptinude and harmony which will be exhibited in the extra session which would open on Monday. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the last Honse, in response to a general demand for the course, has eccupied several weeks in revising the trust with a view of providing sufficient revenue to encourage the industries of this course, has eccupied several weeks in revising the trust with a view of providing sufficient revenue to encourage the industries of this country which have been so badily stricken, partly by excessive foreign competition during the past thrus years. [Applause.] We hope to complete this word; by Monday, so as to able to present a tariff bill to the House for inconsideration and action.

"I will not undertake at this time to foreshadow the provisions of the bill-which we shall present. Rest assured that whatever short-comings if may have will not be the framing a measure of such in goltude. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Counnities who have framed this ne source believe, however, that barring the temporary inconsings are measure of such in goltude. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Counnities who have framed this ne source believe, however, that barring the temporary inconsing a measure of a ward for promptitude or the delay in its passage—the proposed bill will depend entirely upon the promptitude or the delay in its passage—the proposed bill will depend entirely upon the promptitude or the delay in its passage—the proposed bill will control to the country, sufficient revenue to run the Government, enouragement of American industries, and the opening of abundant opportunities for laber, [Applause].

"The Congress which

if it shall promptly put upon the statute books a tariff measure that will meet these two ends. Capital and labor unite in asking that there be no unnecessary delay, [Applause.] Let me again incluige the hope that the promptness and unanimity of our preliminary action to-night may presage the same results in the work of the extraordinary session which has been convened by the Chief Executive, who has just been inaugurated amid the plaudits of the people." [Loud and continued applause.]

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts offered a resolu-

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts offered a resolution providing for a committee of seven members to revise the rules.

Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania made a motion to adjourn. This, amid some confusion, was voted down, and Mr. Walker was permitted to proceed with his remarks. He criticised the rules, and maintained that an impression existed that they did not permit that freedom of debate which the House desired.

Mr. Mahany of New York followed in a few remarks, in which he asserted that the "gag law" which was so preminent in the Fifty-fourth Congress did not die in that Congress, but had been recreated here. That it was the usual trick of self-constituted leaders temporarily to move the adoption of the rules of the preceding Congress, but that it was easier to move "Mount Etna" than to secure their amendment after this was done.

The Walker resolution was tabled. A resolu-

done.

The Walker resolution was tabled. A resolution was adopted which requires the Chairman of the cancus to call a caucus when requested by twenty five members in writing.

All the present House officers were then reclected. They are as follows: Henry N. Couden of Michigan, Chaplain; Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Benjamin F. Russell of Missouri, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. J. Glenn of New York, Doorkeeper.

At 8:50 the caucus adjourned.

He Gets 56 Votes in the Democratic Caucas

Washington, March 13.-This ticket was nominated at the caucus of the Democration members of the House to-day: Joseph W. Balley of Texas, Speaker; E. G. Bagley of the District of Columbia, Chaplain; James Kerr of Pennsylvania, Clerk; H. H. Mohler of Illinois, Sergeant-at-Arms; G. M. Crookshannk of Ala sama, Doorkeeper; T. B. Stackhouse of South Carolina, Postmaster; Ike Hill of Ohio, George Browning of Virginia, Felton Knight of Georgia, and James English of California, special em

ployees. There has been for several weeks an active canvass for the Speakership nomination. The three candidates were Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, Benton McMillin of Tennessee, and James W. Richardson of Tennessee. Before the caucus met to-day Mr. Richardson withdrew, with the understanding that he should be elected permanent Chairman of the Democratic caucus. This was supposed to narrow the field to Bailey and McMillin, but after these gentlemen had been placed in monimution a third candidate was

been placed in nomination a third candidate was presented by Mr. Terry of Arkansias, in the person of Mr. Richard Riand of Missouri. Mr. Bailey proyed to be an easy winner, receiving a larger rate than both his rivals combined. The five members of the New York deteration, excepting Mr. Salger, supported Mr. Bailey, the remainder of his vote coming principally from the south. The vote was: Bailey, 50; McMillin, no. Riand. 22.

Mr. Bailey was waiting the result in the Appropriations Committee room. Here a committee, consisting of Messers, Sayers of Texas, Cox of Tennesser, and M. Chellan of New York, methim and, after extending their concratulations, escorted min to the House chamber, where he was received with applicates. The young Texan ascanded the Speaker's platform and expressed his gratification at the house conferred upon him and oriversed barmony in the party.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Dockery of Missouri, was adopted:

Brasiled That a committee of five hepresentatives